



Working Models:

- Of the Self:
- A child's sense of self is formed in a context of relationships
- Our sense of self is developed by the way we are treated by our caregivers
- Of the World:
- Safe vs. Unsafe



Attachment (Cont'd)

- **Protective Factors promoting Secure Attachment**

1. Continuity
2. Predictability
3. Responsiveness
4. Warmth
5. Attunement



Attachment styles

- *Secure Attachment: Having a predictable, safe, warm bond with a care giver*
 1. *Self Reliant*
 2. *Efficient*
 3. *Persistent*
 4. *Cooperative*
 5. *Empathic*
 6. *Socially Competent*

(Weinfield et al., 1999; Fonagy, 2000)



Attachment styles (Cont'd)

- Insecure Attachment: Having a less predictable, safe and warm bond with a care giver
 - 40% of American children are found to have insecure attachments.
 1. Angry
 2. Bullying and Victimizing others
 3. Anxious
 4. Somatic Complaints
 5. Depressed
- (Weinfield et al., 1999; Fonagy, 2000)

Attachment styles (Cont'd)

- Detached : Not having any genuine human bond with any care giver
 1. Lack of development of conscience
 2. Interesting in inanimate objects
 3. Interested in power and money
 4. Externalizing on problems
 5. Manipulative
 6. Charismatic



Anger

- Functional: The role of this anger is to continue the bond between the care giver and the infant.
- Dysfunctional: The role is to terminate the relationship between the caregiver and the infant

Attachment Disorders

- Reactive Attachment Disorder (**RAD**)
 1. **Inhibited Type**: The child withdraws from social interactions in most situations
 2. **Disinhibited Type**: The child is indiscriminately sociable and affectionate with strangers

(American Psychiatric Association DSM-IV, 1994, World Health Organization ICD-10, 1992)



Predicting Attachment Disorders

1. Parental Mental Illness
2. Substance Abuse
3. Unpredictable Child Care
4. Trauma:
 - Domestic Violence
 - Child Abuse and Maltreatment
 - Witnessing Violence

(Belsky, 1996; Cicchetti, 1994; Sameroff, 1989)



Domains of Impairment*

1. Attachment
2. Biology
3. Affect/Emotional Regulation
4. Dissociation
5. Behavioral Control
6. Cognition
7. Self Concept
8. Systems of Meaning/Sense of Purpose and Meaning in Life

* Cook, A., et al., 2005

Domains of Impairment: Attachment

- Uncertainty about the reliability and predictability of the world
- Problems with boundaries
- Social isolation
- Difficulty attuning to other people's emotional states
- Difficulty with perspective taking
- Difficulty enlisting other people as allies
- Inability to trust
- Problems with others
- Re-victimization by others, victimizing others

Domains of Impairment: Biology

- Hypersensitivity to physical contact
- Loss of sensation to pain
- Problems with coordination, balance, body tone
- Physical symptoms that are exacerbated by stress which may or may not have concrete physiological causes
- Chronic pain
- Increased medical problems across a wide span, e.g., pelvic pain, asthma, skin problems, etc.

Domains of Impairment: Affect Regulation

- Difficulty with emotional self-regulation - intense affect (high or low)
- Difficulty describing feelings and internal experience
- Problems knowing and describing internal states
- Difficulty communicating wishes and desires
- Problems with the expression of emotions
- Suicidal preoccupation

Domains of Impairment: Dissociation

- Distinct alterations in states of consciousness
- Amnesia
- Depersonalization and de-realization

Domains of Impairment: Behavioral Control

- Poor modulation of impulses
- Self-destructive behavior
- Aggression against others
- Pathological self-soothing behaviors
- Sleep disturbances
- Eating disorders
- Substance abuse
- Excessive compliance
- Oppositional behavior
- Difficulty understanding and complying with rules

Domains of Impairment: Cognition

- Difficulties in attention regulation and executive functioning
- Lack of sustained curiosity
- Problems with processing new information
- Problems focusing on and completing tasks
- Difficulty planning and anticipating
- Problems understanding own contribution to what happens to them
- Learning difficulties
- Problems with orientation in time and space

Domains of Impairment: Self-Concept/self-perception

- Lack of a continuous, predictable sense of self
- Sense of ineffectiveness
- Feeling of being permanently damaged
- Disturbances of body image
- Low self-esteem
- Shame and guilt
- Minimizing the impact of past traumatic experiences

Domains of Impairment:

Systems of Meaning/Sense of Purpose and Meaning in Life

- Foreshortened future, hopelessness, pessimism
 - Problematic sustaining beliefs
 - Feels has no purpose in life
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- Adapted from: Complex Trauma in Children and Adolescents, White Paper from the National Child Traumatic Stress Network, Complex Trauma Task Force (http://www.nctsnet.org/nctsn_assets/pdfs/edu_materials/ComplexTrauma_All.pdf)
 - And SPARCS, Structured Psychotherapy for Adolescents Responding to Chronic Stress

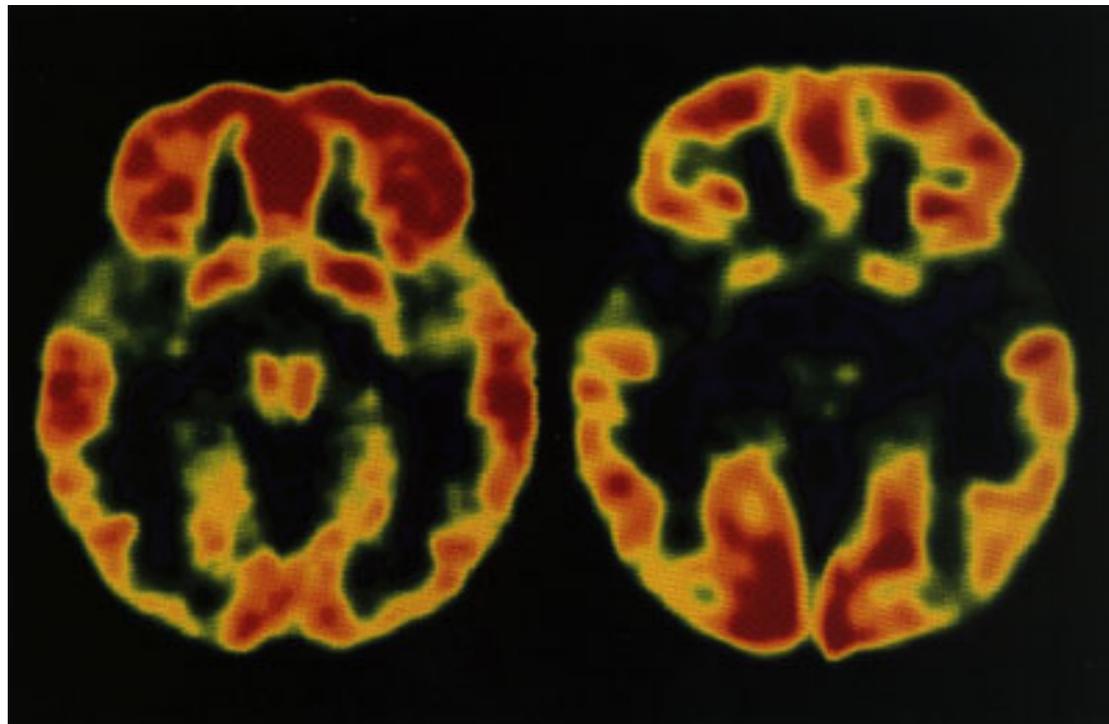
Domains of Impairment

- I. Attachment (ΔΕΣΜΟΣ)
- Αβεβαιότητα σχετικά με την αξιοπιστία και την προβλεπτικότητα του κόσμου. Προβλήματα με όρια. Κοινωνική απομόνωση. Δυσκολίες στην προοπτική
- Δυσκολία προσαρμογής συναισθηματικής με άλλους ανθρώπους
- Δυσκολία αναγνώρισης ότι άλλα άτομα μπορούν να γίνουν σύμμαχοι
- Αδυναμία να εμπιστευέσαι. Προβλήματα με άλλους
- Γίνεται θύμα και θυματοποιεί (φαύλος κύκλος ΘΥΜΑ/ΘΥΤΗ)



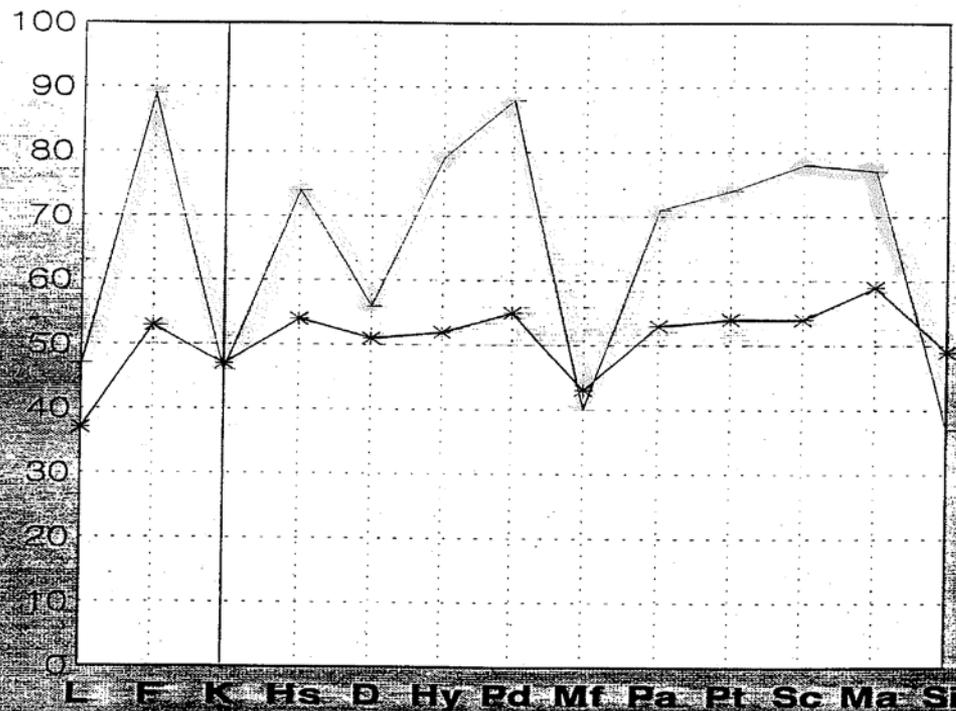
“Normal” & Neglected Brain

(Image from Children’s Hospital Michigan)



MMPI Profile

Females



— Homeless * Norm

MMPI Profile

Males



— Homeless x Norm

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